The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO MONDAY APRIL 27, 1896. XXXV—NO. 6

MINERS ORGANIZING.

An Important Gathering at Crystal Spring.

U. M. W. LOCAL FORMED.

John James Elected President—District President Welch Issues a Call for the Meeting—Burglars Again Operating Extensively Down at Canal Dover.

CRYSTAL SPRING, April 23.—The miners of Crystal Spring met last night, in response to a call issued by Frank Welch, president for Massillon district of the United Mine Workers, John James occupied the chair, and it was decided to form a local. Officers were elected as follows: President, Philip C. Reis; vice president, John Keefer; secretary and treasurer, Wm. Priest. The local will meet next Thursday evening.

BURGLARS AT CANAL DOVER.

CANAL DOVER, April 23.—The residence of Theo. Peters, in Wooster street, was robbed last night. The burglars thoroughly plundered the contents of the house, securing $50 in cash and some valuable papers. Mr. Peters is cashier of the First National Bank at this place.

The fine residence of Mr Isaiah Green between here and New Philadelphia was discovered to be on fire at an early hour this morning. The efforts of the fire department of the latter town was completely ruined. Supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

The council appointed the following officers last night: Philip Geib and Wm. Keyser, chief police and deputy; George Kraus, engine driver; Alex Kaiser, hose river, and George Snyder, hook and ladder driver. J. D. B. Bold was re-appointed city solicitor.

JUSTUS PARAGRAPHS.

JUSTUS, April 23.—There was some excitement at the school election last Monday evening. All the women in the district voted. Mr. A. McClintock was elected by 20 majority.

The farmers are very busy plowing oats and sowing them. Wheat looks for this spring.

WILL LEAVE NEXT WEEK.

EAST GREENVILLE, April 23.—Benjamin Walters and Jesse Weidner, two young men of this place, will bid their many friends farewell the early part of next week and leave for the western oil fields.

A CATFISH STORY.

CRYSTAL SPRING, April 23.—John Miner caught a catfish in the river last night that weighed 2½ pounds.

NOTES FROM NAVARRE.

NAVARRE, April 24.—The Myers & Geukes stock of groceries is being closed out at auction by Receiver Goshorn.

Joseph H. Thomas has moved into his Canal street property, the painting and decorating of which was done by Humbergers, of Massillon.

The Navarre base ball team is now ready for business. Challenges may be sent to E. M. Crawshaw, manager.

D. J. Wolf has purchased Mrs. Lower's property in Center street.

The Rev. F. M. Corl, of Alliance, is spending a few days at the home of his mother.

The new switch board of the Farmers' Telephone Company is completed. There are now ten subscribers here.

The Labadie Opera Company gave a good show to a small audience at Opera hall last evening.

A FARMER SUICIDES.

ORRVILLE, April 24.—Levi Royer, a prosperous farmer living on the state road, in East Union township, about five miles from here, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head, at his home, last evening, from which he died instantly. He was aged about 50 years and had three children. He is the man who had sued a business man from here for $10,000 for alienating the affections of his wife, and the case is in the courts of Wayne county now, at Wooster, and has not been called up yet for trial. His wife left him last fall and returned to her parents and has remained there ever since their separation. The deceased is a brother of N. L. Royer, the attorney of this place.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

CANAL DOVER, April 24.—The house occupied by Wm. Guy was struck by lightning during last night's storm. No one was injured, though the rear of the building was considerably shattered.

The nomination of A. S. McClure for congressman from this district gives every satisfaction to the Republicans of Tuscarawas county. The county promises to roll up a good, round majority for him at the election.

A FATHER'S MISTAKE

Causes the Death of His Eight-Month-Old Child.

The eight-month-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Tiehl, who reside between this city and Crystal Spring, became restless Thursday morning, and the father administered a dose of what he supposed was a soothing potion. The mother entered the room a few minutes later and upon learning what he had done horrified him by declaring that the bottle contained a solution used for soldering tinware and was a deadly poison.

The child lapsed into unconsciousness shortly afterward and, although every effort was made to resuscitate it, death occurred Thursday night. The parents, especially the father, are almost prostrated and refuse to be comforted. It seems that the bottle from which the fatal draught was given formerly contained medicine and had recently been filled with the soldering fluid without the father's knowledge.

HAS BECOME A LAW

Senate Bill No 315 Passed the House This Morning.

A dispatch to THE INDEPENDENT this morning from Representatives G. W. Wilhelm and Thomas Austin, reports the passage of Senate bill No. 315. This bill was originally drafted by Clement Russell, and provides that county commissioners, township trustees, boards of education, except in cities of the first-class, shall not enter into contract for the expenditure of money unless the auditor or clerk shall first certify that the money required for the contract is in the treasury to the credit of the fund from which it is to be drawn.

TALMAGE ON POLITICS

A Hopeless Subject for Interview.

HE TALKS TO DELEGATES.

The Celebrated Preacher Corralled in Alliance—Editor Yockey's Courage Gives Out—Dr. Talmage Doesn't Know About the A. P. A.

Dr. T. Dewitt Talmage stepped off a train at Alliance on Wednesday just after the Republican district convention had adjourned, having a lecture engagement there in the evening. While the eminent divine dined, a coterie of Stark county celebrities conspired together to hit upon the best means of inducing the doctor to meet the delegates in the Russell House parlor, and by addressing them, help them to while away the painfully long wait of three hours with nothing to do. Lots were cast, and it fell to J. P. Yockey, the editor of the Canal Fulton Signal, to make the proposition, but when Dr. Talmage emerged from the dining room, and into the group of Stark county men, Mr. Yockey's courage forsook him and he abandoned his guns. Dr. Talmage was introduced to a number of those who had attended the convention, and chatted very agreeably on many topics. To an INDEPENDENT reporter he said:

"Personally I pay very little attention to politics. I remember with pleasure, though, that when first I visited Canton, some years ago, Mr. McKinley introduced me. There seems to be a great wave going over the country favorable to his nomination for the Presidency."

"What do you think, doctor, of the A. P. A. movement against McKinley?" was asked.

"The A. P. A.? Really now, you have me. What is the A. P. A.?"

With infinite patience a rough outline of the purpose of the A. P. A. was given to the great preacher, and he replied.

"You don't say so! And is it strong in Ohio?"

It began to dawn upon the questioner that as a subject for interview on political topics, Dr. Talmage was quite hopeless. He remarked that he generally let the politicians preach politics while he preached morality.

"Well," said the reporter, "out here in Ohio many of us think that we preach morality when we preach McKinleyism."

"You don't say so," again quoth the amiable divine, who skillfully avoided committing himself on the silver question and other burning issues but talked freely enough on general topics.

"I always get back to Washington," said he, "in time to preach on Sunday. It is only once or twice a year that I skip my Sunday engagements. I take to lecturing just as some of you folks take to your bicycles. I quite enjoy it. I feel like a new man having no responsibility for a church debt. You know I am in Washington now. It was a dreadful strain, the building of three tabernacles in Brooklyn, each one of which was burned."

THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS.

Chairman Thomas Explains Certain Important Points.

Under the terms of the new election board law, the present board will be legislated out of office on May 31st. The secretary of the new board will be appointed by the secretary of state, and Mr. Taylor has pledged himself to name the present secretary, Thomas F. Turner, of Canton. The other places on the board will be filled by the secretary of state, from a list of nominees presented by the executive committees of both parties. The Republican executive committee consists of Chairman John Thomas, George E. Baldwin, Al C. Eynon, W. C. Weirich, H. W. Harris, Frank Shiltz and W. B. Humberger. Mr. Thomas said today, to THE INDEPENDENT, that the present executive board would act. The terms of the newly elected central committeemen, so Mr. Thomas states, will not begin until July 15, or thereabouts, and the new executive committee will be chosen by the new central committee. Mr. Thomas will not call the new committee together until some time in July.

A Runaway Accident.

A barking dog frightened the team of horses hitched to a heavy brick wagon which Henry Rider was driving in Prospect street, Wednesday afternoon, and they dashed madly down Main street, thence down Erie at a speed that threatened to result very disastrously. The horses were finally gotten under control and an investigation showed that nothing was damaged.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headaches. 25c at druggists.

NOTICE TO MINERS.

Called in Convention on May Twelfth.

AN IMPORTANT STEP TAKEN.

The Independent Organization Recognizes the Evils Resulting from Two Associations and Prepares to End Them—A Scale of Wages Also Presented.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MASSILLON DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.
MASSILLON, O., April 21, 1896.

To the Miners of the Massillon District:

GREETING: Realizing that there is much dissention and dissatisfaction existing among the miners throughout the district, owing to the desire of some to return to the U. M. W. of A., and believing that the Massillon district is too small to support two organizations, and also that it is detrimental to every miner in the district for the present condition of affairs to exist any longer, we have decided to hold a district convention for the purpose of deciding whether we shall return to the U. M. W. of A. in a body or remain as we are, an independent organization. Said convention to be held in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall, over Higerd's furniture store, at 10 am. m., Tuesday, May 12, 1896. As this question is of so much importance to all, we would earnestly urge that every mine in the district be faithfully represented. Much dissatisfaction has arisen in the past from delegates failing to give in the vote just as it was cast at the mine. On this question it must be distinctly understood that every vote must be counted at the mine just as it was cast. For instance, there should be 100 men in the meeting where the delegate is elected, and 60 should vote to return to the U. M. W. of A., while 40 should vote for the independent organization (or vice versa) the delegate should vote accordingly and not represent the 100 men as voting for either organization simply because it has received the majority of the votes cast at their mine. What we want to know is the exact number voting for each organization at each mine.

After each vote has been given in at the convention just as it was cast then the whole number of votes cast in the district will be counted and the total vote cast for each organization will be given out, and it is to be hoped that the majority will rule and the minority fall in with the majority.

Voting by proxy will not be allowed. Each delegate must have credentials signed by the president and secretary of the mine he represents, and must give the number of men employed in the mine.

Each delegate shall cast the vote of the mine he is employed at only.

Believing that we have put the matter plainly and impartially before you, we leave it in your own hands. Vote according to the dictates of your own conscience and do not be influenced by any man and let us settle this question once for all.

Hoping that every mine in the Massillon district (or sub-district 3, as it is sometimes called) will be represented and that this shall be the largest and best convention ever held in the district, we remain. Yours respectfully,

JOHN J. MOSSOP, Pres
A. L. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.
P. J. GORMAN,
JAS. APPLEBY,
THOS. HISCOX,
Executive Board.

Secretary Williams also presents a schedule of wages, which the operators have prepared and set forth in the following:

MINING RATE, 61C. PER TON.

Entry, per yard, single shift	$1 62½
" " " double "	1.82½
Breakthrough, per yard, between entry	1.30
Breakthrough, per yd., between rooms	.95
Turning rooms	1.27
Road men, per day	1.75
Inside day labor for miners	1.75
Driver, per day	1.75
Cagers, " "	1.52½
Car Couplers, per day	1.52½
Engineers, per day	1.75
Firemen, " "	1.62½
Blacksmiths, per day	1.75
Pump tenders " "	1.35
Trimmers, " "	1.35
Dumper, " "	1.35
Outside day labor	1.35
Dirt shovelers, per day	1.52½
Trapper " "	.65
Mining run of mine, ¾ price of mining screened lump	
Supplies—powder, per day	1.50
" oil " gallon	.60
" coal to miners per ton	1.35
Smithing—entrymen " "	.01¼
" room " "	.3¼C

At the above rates per day, each individual using oil shall furnish it himself.

For dirt coming down unavoidably over the coal, when over six inches, 5c. per ton for every six inches.

Lifting bottom or ripping top, for road ways, 5 cents per inch, per yard.

Horsebacks to be paid for as mutually agreed upon between miners and bosses.

Water. Operators to take water out, or agree with miners as to price.

"Wide Entry," above three yards in width, to be fixed by special contract between miners and bosses.

Wet entry, price to be agreed upon by bosses and entrymen.

MASSILLON OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION.

Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company.

The Stark county agency of the Ohio Farmers' insurance Company has been transferred from A. Hammersmith & Son to C. V. Hammersmith, who will attend to renewals and all matters pertaining to the agency. Office 23 East Main street, Massillon, O.

For Sale.

A farm and coal, either jointly or separately, is offered at private sale. The farm is that of Ephraim Royer, deceased, on which the Woodland mine is operated, and is located one mile south of East Greenville, O. For particulars inquire of Albert B. Kittinger, administrator.

Now is the time to subscribe.

ON TO ST. LOUIS.

Announcement of Hotel Arrangements Thus Far Made.

CANTON, April 23.—Plat and specifications of hotel accommodations at St. Louis are now on file at the office of McCarty & McDowell, Canton, O. Mr. A. M. McCarty, president of the committee on arrangements, this morning received a plat of the St. James hotel in St. Louis in which he has at his disposal for the benefit of those desiring to attend the St. Louis convention from Canton and adjoining towns, rooms in the hotel which will accommodate 131 persons at $2 50 per day. Also has accommodations at the La Clede hotel for 107 persons at $3 per day. And a few rooms left in the Lindel hotel at $4 per day. These rooms each hold from two to ten persons, most of them being arranged to accommodate parties of five or six.

It is suggested that parties containing from two to ten persons be gotten up and rooms be selected to accommodate that number. These rooms will only be on sale in Canton for a few days. All persons desiring rooms will please call or write for same. On retaining a room it will be necessary to deposit $5 and the balance of the amount for five days can be paid on or before May 1. In case the convention does not last five days a pro rata rebate will be made, and if the convention lasts more than five days accommodations can be had at the same rate during balance of time of convention.

These hotels are located within one to three squares of the convention hall. No definite arrangements has yet been made with railroads and it is impossible at this time to say that the rate will be, but we are assured of a low rate.

MRS. MCKINLEY'S BIRTHDAY.

Major McKinley and his invalid wife were present at an informal family gathering in commemoration of his mother's 87th birthday on Wednesday. There were present at the gathering Abner McKinley and daughter Mabel, of New York; C. R. Miller and wife and W. K. Miller and wife, of Canton; Mrs. Osborn, of Youngstown, and Mrs. Duncan, of Cleveland, sisters of Mother McKinley.

PROBATE COURT NOTES.

The will of Harmon Schriver of Massillon, has been admitted to probate. George Snyder is the executor appointed.

In the estate of Nancy Umbenhour, of Massillon, representation of insolvency has been filed and estate declared probably insolvent. Notice ordered

W. S. Earsman has been appointed administrator with will annexed, of the estate of Christian Hoover, of Marlboro township.

Byron Walker has been appointed guardian of Ida Shaffer, of Paris township

Marriage licenses have been granted to Alpheus Walker and Ida Shaffer, of Robertsville; Harvey H. DeHoff and Ida M. Newhouse, of Louisville; Frederick Wilhelm and Katie Morganthaler, of Massillon; John G. Evans and Nettie Smith, of Canton.

CANTON, April 24.—The Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company will adopt a 36 minute time on the inter-urban line within the next few weeks. Preparations are already being made. The Wertz and Yingling hill switches will be removed and replaced by sidings. The company will endeavor to adopt the new schedule by the time the open cars are ready for use. At present the cars run between Canton and Massillon every hour.

A JUDGMENT CASE.

James M. Ramsey today began suit in court against Joseph B. Slayman and Benjamin F. Fetrow, of Beach City, praying for judgment in the sum of $1,205.58. The sum is alleged to be due on several promissory notes made by the defendants, who are engaged in buying and selling grain.

PROBATE COURT NOTES.

The will of Christena A. Freet, of Lawrence township, has been admitted to probate.

In the case of Ohio vs. Catharine Lorenzo and Wm. Reifsnyder, a motion for a new trial has been overruled, except as to Wm. J. Reifsnyder. Exception noted.

In the estate of Frank E. McNichols, of Canton, exceptions to the first partial account have been filed.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Charles Urban and Blanche Piper, and Henry Reem and Mary Johnson, of Massillon; Emil Seimetz and Catherine Snyder, of West Brookfield; Clarence C. Prater and Amelia Schillinger, of Canal Fulton.

CANTON, April 25.—A motion to quash the indictment has been filed in the case of Ohio vs John W. Myers, ex-deputy county treasurer, who is charged with embezzling county funds. The reasons are set forth as follows: That more than one crime is charged in said indictment in the several counts thereof; that said indictment undertakes to charge seventy-four distinct embezzlements and seventy-four distinct larcenies at different times and in different amounts; that several distinct embezzlements are attempted to be charged in said indictment; that several distinct larcenies are attempted to be charged in said indictment; that an attempt is made in said indictment to improperly charge distinct and separate crimes, all of which are apparent on the face of said indictment.

WERE MASSILLON MINERS.

George Gauntlett, of Middle Creek, Pa., Evan Lewis and Charles Evans, of East Greenville, were arraigned before Mayor Rice in Canton this morning and fined $1 and costs, amounting to something over $5 each, for stealing a ride on a Ft. Wayne freight train. They remitted the amount and returned to Massillon. Gauntlett, Evans and Lewis are Massillon district miners and the former intended returning to his home in Pennsylvania and it was the intention of Evans and Lewis to accompany him. In order to save car fare they decided to beat their way. They were arrested last night and remained in jail until arraigned. Gauntlett had $104 in his possession and Lewis $21.13. Evans produced but 50 cents and a razor.

HEARD IN CANTON TOWN

News and Chat Picked Up Near the Court House.

WHAT THE POLITICIANS SAY.

The Stark County Workhouse and Its Management—The Board of Elections—Mr. Turner's Ambition—The Woman's Exchange—Where Civilization is Needed.

The tax-payer groans when the workhouse is mentioned, but that is neither here nor there. Andrew Jackson Pontius, the superintendent, says that he hopes, this year, that the institution will be self sustaining. Today the prisoners are to be employed in re-building a piece of bad road, and the intention is to utilize their labor in this way, under general instructions from the county commissioners. What a singular lack of judgment was exhibited in selecting the site for the handsome red brick building! It stands in the middle of a plot of 11 acres. The quarry, where most of the prisoners are employed, is two miles away, and the leased farm is half a mile distant. A large farm could have been purchased just as well as not in the first place, and the county would have been better off had this been done, as the workhouse is now hemmed in forever It requires five guards to look after the 54 prisoners now imprisoned. Mr. Pontius says that the epoch of escapes is over, since one or two guards with highly developed sentimental instincts have been discharged. These worthies undertook to act as a court of review, and could turn prisoners loose faster than the magistrates of Stark county put them in. Then the blood hounds have a moral effect in subduing the natural desire to get away. Mr. Pontius says that the blood hounds cost him $180, and when he proposed to the trustees to buy them, they regarded the suggested purchase as an extravagagce. Now he has netted over $180 by the sale of young dogs bred on the grounds, and has seven fine ones left. The workhouse and grounds are kept in apple pie order, and whatever is to be said about the institution, its external features are all gratifying. A hospital ward has just been fitted up, and another large room, originally designed for division into cells, has been furnished as a dormitory, where trusty prisoners will be allowed to sleep. The superintendent thinks that many good effects follow the grading of prisoners, by a merit system. The institution is sweet and clean and cool, and its only harsh feature is the dungeon, where refractory prisoners have been known to stay for five days. A ring has just been fastened in this dungeon, and in bad cases, the culprit will be locked by his hands to this ring, and thus compelled to stand erect in this black and silent hole, until willing to mend his ways. As a rule the inmates are peaceful and obedient and hold Mr. Pontius in great respect.

It comes pretty close to the truth to say that the whole A. P. A. crusade against ex-Governor McKinley had its origin in his own home, in the selection by him of Joseph Biechele and Joseph Doumoulin, both residents of Canton, to go to Atlanta, last year, as representatives of the Commercial Travelers' Association. This organization asked the state governors to select from their membership proper persons to go to Atlanta to attend a convention, and as Mr. McKinley knew the two men mentioned he named them. The appointments were purely complimentary, and did not even carry expenses. It so happened that the appointees had but recently joined the organization, and on this account local criticism became somewhat warm. The circumstance reached the ears of supposed friends of Governor McKinley, who were also A. P. A. men, and the subject was brought up by them and through them was noised abroad. As the story spread it grew, and by the time it had passed beyond the borders of Ohio it had so outgrown its original proportions that the Methodist mayor was credited with two children, although he has none, and both in a convent, a priest as his secretary, a Romanist as a wife and it was further reported that the majority of his appointees in state institutions were also Catholics The rank and file of the A. P. A. in Canton are all running to cover, each seeking to evade responsibility for the first offense. It is, of course, a singular thing that so savage a thrust should have received its first impulse, from his own townspeople.

Many Republicans think that Chairman Thomas ought not to defer calling the new central committee until July. This raises the issue whether a central committeeman is elected for a definite term or until his successor is chosen at the primary election. The reason for the interest in this matter lies in the fact that should Mr. Thomas call the new committee together now it would organize and elect a new executive committee. The new executive committee would then select members of the board of elections. Of course, according to the present programme, this duty will fall upon the existing executive committee. Personal interests being at stake, considerable discussion arises The expectation that McKinley will be nominated for the Presidency gives additional zest to all these contests. It will be quite an honor to direct the party forces in this county this fall. The politicians are greatly concerned about the reorganization of the board of elections. Thos. F. Turner expects to be secretary—in fact the secretary of state has agreed to appoint him. The other two Republican members will be selected by the executive committee. It is said that Robert T. Tonner is to get one of the places, and the other is to go to Massillon, as a concession to the justice of taxation without representation claims, which resulted in the enactment of the present law. This means the retirement of W. H. Snider.

Secretary Correll of the Agricultural Society is preparing to move his office into a sky parlor in the court house. Mr. Correll says that President Conrad is doing a great work in pushing the interests of the fair, and that the next one will be a great one, with a wild west adjunct. The races this season are to be particularly fine. The driving park company dropped about $1,200 last year, and if the deficit is not made good the future of racing in this county will be very gloomy. As the first race meeting includes July 4th, there is reason for anticipating a healthier financial condition. Bicyclists will not be permitted this year to manipulate the track as they did last season, when, so Mr. Correll says, they scraped all the "fur" off of the surface and nearly ruined it. There may be some good bicycle races on the fair grounds, but the track must not be injured in preparing for them.

Tax Inquisitor Bowman, who has Stark county and several others, on his list, is getting about $5,000 a year, gross, out of his work here. He has to pay several assistants, but his net income must be very handsome. He gets 25 per cent. of the income, he adds to the county receipts. The business requires great tact and technical knowledge. He goes through the recorder's books, and runs down the mortgages in a manner that no inexperienced man could, and he is regarded as a capable man for the place. Mr. Bowman has a naive way of approaching the delinquents, and pointing out to them the "error" in their tax returns. Mr. Bowman is particular to mention these little discrepancies, always, as "errors."

In Canton the great noon day gathering place is the Woman's Exchange. It's a great pity there's none in Massillon. You can get all sorts of tempting trifles at moderate cost, and good company thrown in. Professional men frequent the institution, and it is a sort of a clearing house for new stories, and more or less serious gossip, with a flavor of society thrown in, for the girls of Canton town act as waitresses in the name of sweet charity, and are agreeable substitutes for the frowsy maids that characterize the average hotel dining room.

Down near the workhouse the stone may be seen for a new and highly ornamental bridge that is to cost the taxpayers about $17,000, and help nobody except the stockholders of the Canton Bridge Company. It is the worst piece of extravagance Stark county has been guilty of in a long time. Mr. Hammond, of the bridge company, marshalled his forces well, and fought the thing through. Some of these days the enterprise of Brother Hammond will have to be sat down upon hard. As a citizen he is an expensive luxury.

The Hon. Thomas F. Turner, it is said, is nourishing in his vitals a belief that he ought to be the next congressman from Stark county—and this is only one of the inspiring bits of news one picks up in the marble rotunda of the court house, where the fact that civilization still has a great deal to do before it can take a vacation, is attested by the numerous painted signs, "Do not spit on the floor."

It is charged that since the primary elections Mr. Charles Courthouse Upham has purchased a new hat, the brim of which is of such splendid proportions that John P. Jones, the silver tongued orator of North Lawrence will want to retire to a coal mine and weep when he sees it.

CHARACTER WITNESSES.

Henry Feicht's Veracity Sustained by Several Ohioans.

PITTSBURG, April 23.—The hearing before the master, W. W. Thompson, in the Duss equity case Wednesday forenoon, was given over to the taking of evidence in rebuttal by the plaintiff. The character of Henry Feicht was the point at issue and a number of witnesses were heard. Among them were Tobias Schott, mayor of Massillon, O., and Francis Strobel, a prominent citizen of the same place, both of whom have been acquainted with Feicht for years. They said his reputation had never been questioned to their knowledge until the commencement of this case.

'Squire John Johnson, of Sewickley, Mattison Darragh, of Bridgewater, and B. C. Henning, of Beaver Falls, gave similar testimony.

AN INDIANA DESPERADO.

He Kills a Woman, Two Children, a Sheriff and His Deputy.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 25.—[By Associated Press]—A special from Rockville, Ind., says that Peter Egbert, a desperado, killed Mrs. Hastie and two children and then killed Sheriff Mill and a deputy sheriff.

Egbert was insane. The deputy sheriff was named Divine.

Veteran Law Unconstitutional

BOSTON, April 25.—[By Associated Press]—The supreme court has declared the veteran preferance law unconstitutional The law gives veteran soldiers' the first right under certain limitations to all vacant offices in the city or state.

A Receiver Appointed.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., April 25.—[By Associated Press]—W. T. McGregor has been appointed receiver of the Huntington Glass Manufacturing Company, the largest in the state. No statement of assets and liabilities has been made.

Pranks of the Storm.

WEST BROOKFIELD, April 25.—The residence of William Ickes was struck by lightning the other evening and damaged to the extent of $75.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

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MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1896

Virginia has joined the McKinley forces, and the total number of actually elected and instructed delegates for him is above 365. His defeat now would be little short of miraculous.

The supreme court has classed the bicycle among vehicles and, therefore, under the revised statutes of Ohio, it is entitled to one-half of the road. Too many riders seem to feel that they are entitled to half of the road and all of the sidewalks.

The Post, a Republican paper in Hartford, Conn., says that McKinley is just as plainly the choice of the rank and file of the Republicans of Connecticut as he is of the states which have instructed their delegates for him, in order that they should not be left exposed to the danger of manipulation by bosses.

Governor Morton has signed the New York bill requiring railway companies to check bicycles as baggage without extra charge. Here is Mr. Depew's witty epigram called forth by the fact: "Yes," he replied to an inquiry, "the legislature of New York has declared and the governor of New York has approved the decision that the bicycle is not a vehicle, but a trunk."

Perhaps our candidates before the primary election have forgotten that every one of them must, within ten days of the primary election, make out a statement in writing and file it with the county clerk, setting forth in detail each and all sums of money and other things of value contributed, disbursed, expended or promised by them, and by any other person in their behalf in securing or endeavoring to secure their nomination. No such statements have yet been filed in Stark county.

A call has been issued for a national commercial tariff convention to be held in Detroit on June 2nd. A letter to THE INDEPENDENT says of it: "This is the first organized effort ever made in this country to put the tariff question upon a permanent foundation by taking it out of the political vortex and placing it in the hands of business men, and it is especially desirable to have a large attendance so that any action taken by the convention will be backed by sufficient force to impress upon congress the necessity of granting our just demands."

IT IS NOW A LAW.

There is occasion for general congratulations over the fact that the bill providing for a board of education to be composed of members at large is now a law. Representative Austin sent the following to THE INDEPENDENT on the subject last night:

"The bill changing the plan of electing members of our local board of education passed the Senate on Monday evening, and is now a law. I write simply to inform you in the event of its passage having escaped your notice."

To Representatives Austin and Wilhelm and Senator Williams many and hearty thanks will now ascend.

MR. LINTON'S CAMPAIGN.

The American Protective Association continues to whoop things up against McKinley, unconscious of the fact that it has crippled itself more severely by its utterly uncalled for attack than its worst enemies could in five years of uninterrupted effort. All members of the order are informed that they must labor to send to St. Louis delegates pledged to or friendly to the order, and send them uninstructed.

"We are confident that if the above advice is followed, with that fearless and tried pioneer of American thought in congress, the Hon. W. S. Linton, of Michigan, as the leader of our forces upon the floor of the national convention, effective combinations can be made at St. Louis that may land him in a place on this national ticket."

Mr. Linton's training for the Presidency was obtained by one term in Congress, service on the Saginaw water board, and as president of the Michigan league of building and loan associations. Judge L. W. King, of Youngstown, hit the nail on the head, when he said while going to Alliance on Wednesday, that the terrorizing methods of this A. P. A. might just as well be met face to face now as any other time. The members of the association, as a rule, do not comprehend how intolerable their system of proscription is, nor how dangerous a weapon it is in the hands of unscrupulous political tricksters.

THE STARK COUNTY DELEGATION.

The general assembly is upon the eve of adjournment, and Senator Williams, Representatives Austin and Wilhelm will soon return to their constituents. It is an agreeable thing to say that the present assembly, on the whole, has merited words of approval rather than of criticism, and it is particularly gratifying to feel justified in adding that in its work for general and local measures the Stark county delegation has acquitted itself honorably. In both Houses Stark county's agents have been heard with respect and attention.

Under their hands the pernicious fee system as applied to the office of county commissioner has been abolished, and a special salary law substituted.

The iniquitous election board law, so far as it affected Stark county, has been repealed, and a new board has been authorized, in which the whole county can be represented. The passage of this bill is a victory against ring domination of immense importance. Until a few years ago the town of Canton was a city of the second class, and the members of the board of elections were glad to serve for $200 a year, the clerk receiving $300. In order to increase their authority, and more especially their salaries, there is reason to believe that the advancement of Canton to a city of the first class was successfully pressed by the members of the election board as it then existed.

The effect of the purely technical advancement was unimportant except in advancing the salaries of members of this board from $200 to $900 a year, without materially increasing their work. The new law strikes a death blow at this robbery, by depriving the mayor of Canton of his extra-territorial powers, and cutting down the salaries by one-third.

The splendid appropriation of $300,000 for the Massillon state hospital has been secured, and for this Mr. Austin should certainly be most heartily thanked. As a member of the finance committee he was a tower of strength, and on the floor he was ably seconded by Mr. Wilhelm, and in the senate by Mr. Williams.

Then the board of education bill was passed, ending the system of electing members by wards and giving us a board of six members at large.

Nor was this all. Mr. Clement Russell drafted a bill limiting the expenditures of county commissioners and others to money in hand. It is now a general law, and will prove a blessing to the whole state of Ohio.

It sometimes happens that members of the legislature have to apologize to their constituents. This year they can return to the ranks both deserving and and receiving the approval of the voters who sent them to Columbus.

MR. TAYLER'S SPEECH.

The high degree of harmony that prevailed throughout the proceedings of the Eighteenth Ohio district Republican convention, which met in Alliance on Wednesday, was made interesting to the outside world chiefly by the remarks of Congressman Tayler on the currency question. The Eighteenth is McKinley's home district, and by virtue of this fact any sentiment its convention or the convention's speakers might advance must necessarily attract attention. The nominees of the convention were all agreed upon in advance, and put through under a blanket motion. Congressman R. W. Tayler, of Lisbon, was thus nominated, and the delegates are W. L. Smith, an East Liverpool potter, and Caleb E. Wicke, a Youngstown manufacturer.

Though the resolutions are of a wholly perfunctory character, this circumstance was more than made good by the speech of Congressman Tayler accepting a renomination. Mr. Tayler was chairman of the committee on resolutions at the late Ohio state convention, and is therefore qualified to interpret the financial plank adopted by that convention. Inasmuch as the state resolution has been criticized as meaning anything or nothing, Mr. Tayler's remarks at Alliance were of vital importance. He said:

"McKinleyism has come to mean Republicism in its truest aspect. It stands not alone for protection, but to us, in the expressive language of McKinley, for a currency 'as sound as the government and as untarnished as its honor.' It cannot be otherwise. His whole life and habit has been to stand for the very best things that promise prosperity. He would not be a true son of Ohio if he did not stand for a currency that spoke for the well being of this people. It was Ohio that in 1875 furnished the first great battle ground where was fought a fight for honest money. It was a son of Ohio (Hayes) who won the fight and stamped out forever the hope that in Ohio should be found lodged the threat of a debased currency. Today we find the Republican party, as represented in the lower House, standing on the national platform of 1892, declaring itself in unqualified terms and by an overwhelming majority against the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

In the light of Mr. Tayler's Alliance speech there is no longer any possible doubt of the meaning of the resolution there expounded. There never was any doubt as to the feelings of the Republicans of Ohio and of ex-Governor McKinley, on the same subject. It is uncommonly gratifying to thus secure from one authorized to speak a public expression of opinion, which places Ohio right before the country, and in line with New England and New York. Now there will be no more platitudes about "sound money" accompanied by doubt as to what constitutes sound money. It will be understood hereafter that Ohio is opposed to the free coinage of silver in any form, and wants the country to know it.

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ECONOMY IN CUTTING.

ARE WOMEN TRAINED TO ABSOLUTE ACCURACY?

Olive Harper Shows How Inexperienced and Careless Dressmakers Waste Valuable Material—How to Cut Garments to the Best Advantage.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, April 20.—The new woman has yet some things to learn from men and one of them is how to cut a garment with the greatest economy. I think I hear faint protests from everywhere, for all women labor under the delusion that they are "saving cutters." They are not and the reason lies in two things. One is that they are not trained to absolute accuracy and the other is that they distrust their own abilities and, further, not one in a thousand has a true eye for form or size. Therefore the woman says: "I shall cut my material a little larger all around than the pattern and then, if it is too large, I can take it in. If I cut it exactly the same, it might turn out to be too small and I couldn't remedy that." So she takes her skirt pattern and cuts out the pieces one by one, "allowing an inch all around for take up." This "inch all around" amounts to a respectably sized piece of stuff when it is all done. There are 22 seams, or rather 22 raw edges, making 11 seams around the ordinary waist. If the amateur allows that extra inch to all the seams, and she does ninety-nine times out of a hundred, she has 22 inches of stuff more in width than her measurement calls for. This, when the waist is fitted, is all thrown away.

To avoid this unnecessary waste of material, more or less costly, she should cut her pattern out first in lining and this, when basted, should be tried on wrong side out and molded to the figure by means of pins. This should then be slightly stretched after taking it off so that the pinholes will show, or, better still, it should have the seams marked with a pencil while the pins are still in. This modeled waist lining should then be rebasted and again tried on. When sure that it is a perfect fit, it should be ripped apart and the edges neatly trimmed. A pattern then may be taken of this glove fitting lining and kept for future use. Goods can then be cut on the line with safety.

There are many intricate and complicated machines and systems for taking measurements and cutting garments, but when one looks below the surface one finds that somewhere or other in the process there is the trying on of the lining and the molding of it to fit different figures.

Close Lay Cutting.

Now, we will suppose that the young dressmaker has her model pattern in good stiff paper and her skirt pattern. The next thing is to cut the dress. She is apt to rely upon the quantities set down in fashion books, upon the envelope of the pattern or on the previous demands of a dressmaker. It is but honest to say that not one writer of fashions

THE MODEL SUIT.

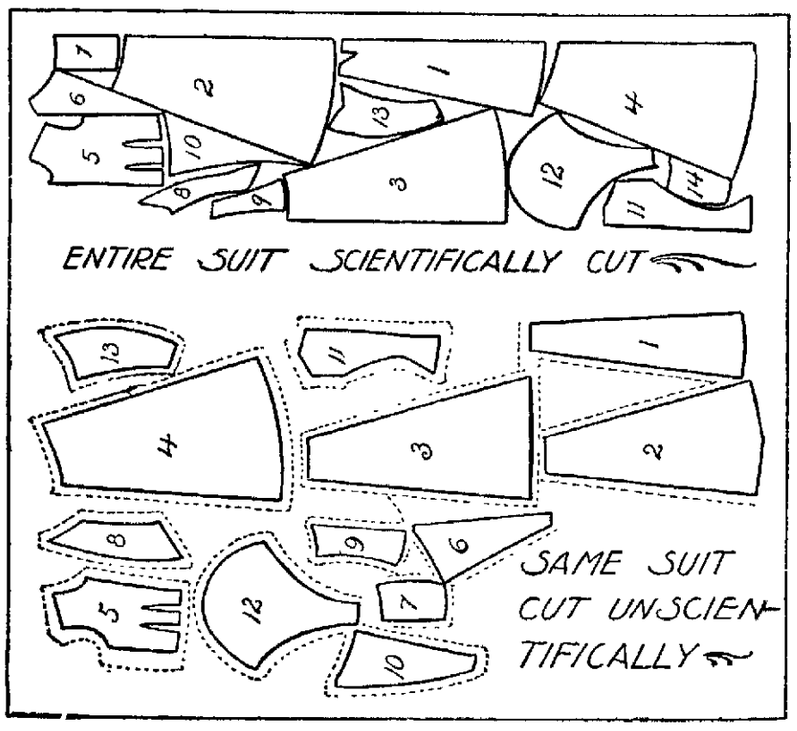
in a dozen knows anything at all about quantities. The makers of patterns are too farsighted to try to show how to cut what the great wholesale manufacturers of ready made garments call "close lay" cutting. It would require far too much explanation and it costs money to have type set unnecessarily, and no dressmaker would allow a customer to know that a full suit of waist and skirt could be cut out of 4¼ yards of 54 inch goods. They must have 7⅛ at least. I know one dressmaker who used to make dresses for some of the wealthiest customers in the city. She would not touch a silk gown unless she had 25 yards of material nor a woolen one unless she had 9 or 10. "If you are willing to wear a skimped gown," she would say, "I cannot afford to risk my reputation in sending one out of my establishment." She had another establishment in Fort Wayne, and in some occult manner she always had duplicate gowns in both places. She had adopted the "close lay" system and made it pay.

Amount of Goods Required.

In this column I present a model gown in the very latest style. The skirt is cut in seven gores—viz, one front, four side and two back gores. The waist is the neat new pointed effect, and there are flat revers, with a vest front of lace or of any other stuff. The sleeves are the new two piece, and they make a moderate gigot puff. There is one flat collar, and one upright one slightly flaring—all in all as pretty and desirable a gown as one could wish. This entire suit can be cut from 4¼ yards of 54 inch goods. It is of biscuit mohair.

The average woman cuts her skirt first piece by piece with little system. She spreads as much of her stuff as will go on the dining room table and cuts the gores doubled in a manner shown in the "unscientific" illustration, not even trying to get more than the back and under arm piece from the rest of the stuff after the gores are out. She cuts them wider and longer than her pattern. This is deliberate waste if she is sure of her pattern, and she has no business to cut by it if she is not sure. The unscientific one thinks that her first duty is to get her skirt out without piecing, and if any piecing has to be done it can be hidden under trimming on the waist. Some goods, like cashmere, henrietta and eudora as well as mohair, plain silk and cheviot, can be cut to even better advantage, as there is neither up nor down.

The two diagrams will show better than long explanations the difference between the tailor style of close lay patterns and the woman's economical ideas. In the first 4¼ yards of 54 inch goods



TWO WAYS OF DRESS CUTTING.

makes a full dress. It is cut so that often the cut makes the two seams, and there is hardly a piece of stuff as big as one's hand wasted. The manner in which this is done is this: The goods is laid smoothly cut on a place long enough to hold the entire piece. The patterns, which are cut of stiff paper, are then laid on and fitted into their position like the upper diagram. Then they are marked out on the cloth with soapstone, chalk or blue pencil. Pieces of lead or sadirons are put upon the patterns to hold them in place while the marking is being done.

The Correct Rule.

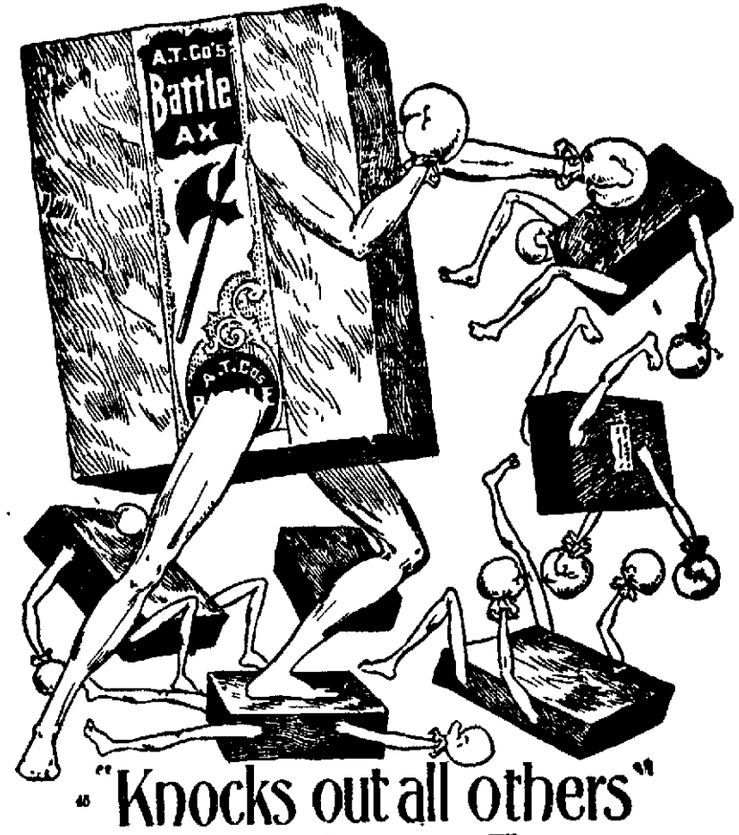
The pattern in the two diagrams is exactly the same, yet by unscientific cutting one takes 7⅛ yards of material and the other but 4¼.

The rule is this, and it is easy: First, be perfectly sure of your pattern and spread out your goods all on one surface. Try over and over, if necessary, until you fit your puzzle of patterns together like the upper diagram. Mark them, as said above, lift off the patterns and cut fearlessly, and you will be glad you tried. The different parts are numbered thus: 1, front breadth; 2, first side breadths; 3, second side breadths; 4, the two back breadths. No. 1 and No. 4 are cut on the fold and are to be left with the fold uppermost. Nos. 2 and 3 are to be cut apart and the selvages of each sewed to the straight sides, except where 3 and 4 join. That is a bias seam and needs to have a piece of tape sewed in with it, so that it will not sag. No. 5 is the front of the waist. It is cut for a 36 inch bust, but if a stouter person wishes to make it there is enough margin to allow it; 6 is the vest front; 7, the upright collar; 8, the back side pieces; 9, the under arm pieces; 10, the pointed revers; 11, the backs; 12, the upper sleeve. This is not as large as sleeves have been, but is as large as the latest styles; 13 is the under part of the sleeve; 14 is the flat collar.

If in buying a seven gored pattern one finds that the lower part is too wide to allow for the other pieces, turn it over and cut off the superfluous width. This skirt is as full as it needs be and is extremely handsome.

As long as woman cuts her garments in the old uncertain way she does not know how to cut with economy. The gown should be sewed, pressed and finished with the neatness and precision that are now required on all dresses, even the most inexpensive. I hope that those who read this will keep the diagrams for future reference.

OLIVE HARPER.



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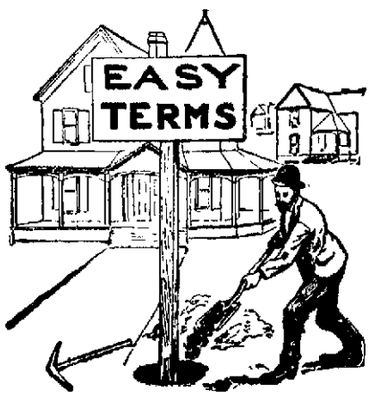

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THE CAPRICES OF PROGRESS.

Man Sought to Fly and Found Steam—Aluminium Is Needed, but Remains In the Clay Banks—Development of Electricity. Passing of the Locomotive.

[Copyright, 1896, by John Clark Ridpath.]

VIII.

In human history there is little that is logical. Whoever attempts to apply the syllogism to the affairs of men and nations will be disappointed. It may not be doubted that the civilized life goes forward by regular stages, but the stages cannot be calculated or predicted. The advances are made in the capricious manner of the natural world. Meteorology is, on the whole, a better science than history. The event of the atmosphere may be discerned at least a few hours before it comes, but man life gives so little premonition of its purpose that no human foresight can foretell its action for a day.

The principal reason of the irregular progress of events is to be found in the fact that modern civilization sympathizes so profoundly with the movements of science. It has science for the chief condition of its growth and evolution, and science itself is variable.

The irregular advances of science are the chief cause of the caprices of progress. In man life it is the unforeseen that comes to pass, *because* the advance of science is whimsical The scientific evolution spreads over the earth and possesses it in the manner of a vine growing whither it will. Not all of the learned societies in the world can turn one tendril in this direction or in that. As a result, all invention and all application of nature's laws, and consequently all progress, are bound to conform to the capricious movements of a fact that is in nowise understood. Since one cannot see the next stage in scientific development, and since the mind is so constituted as to run before existing conditions and to expect this form or that as the next aspect of the civilized life, there is a constant break between fact and expectation. It is thus literally the unexpected thing that occurs, and the expected that comes late or never comes at all.

For this reason the predictions of the prophet are not fulfilled. Take the case of flying. For more than 100 years aerial navigation has been expected. It was expected before there was a steam cylinder in the world, before there was a cartridge, before there was a system of public postage. That man should be able to lift himself a little and make his way through the air seems to be one of the easiest and most natural stages in progress. The ocean is a sea, and the atmosphere is a sea. To navigate the water was one of the earliest exploits of man. To navigate the air has been his long standing ambition, yet he has not succeeded in doing it. He has not made perceptible progress in the direction of doing it. The scientific evolution does not seem to be that way. The end of the century finds the principal inhabitant of the earth able to fly as far as he can jump. Between him and the frog, considered as aeronauts, honors are easy.

Fifteen years ago there was more to be expected from the phonograph than from either the telephone or the electrical light, or both. The possibility of the phonograph was and is larger than the possibility of either of the other two. The phonograph is perhaps the sublimest hint ever suggested in the intellectual sphere. It points to a complete revolution in the method of learning and in all the recorded forms of literature. It proposes to put back upon the natural basis the entire mental products of the world by restoring sound and the human ear to their normal offices in the acquirement and registration of knowledge. It proposes to take every child among the nations and to promote and complete his education along the same lines which he happily followed from his mother's knee until his progress was broken by an artificial entrance into the kingdom of books.

But the scheme for the restoration of memory and for making every man his own secretary does not seem to work. It does not apply itself. The telephone goes on to perfection and opens up the world; every man speaks to his neighbor. The electrical light illumines the world; every man sees his neighbor Darkness and crime slink away together and hide in the same bed underground, but the dimmed and exhausted eye is still obliged to do the work of the ear as well as its own in the prodigious tasks of learning.

The earth has in it a giant tantalus called aluminium. Out of every clay bank the giant groans to be delivered. If a shovelful of clay bearing 60 parts of aluminium could be made to give up its treasure for a cent, the world would be transformed. Whatever so called "design" there is in nature is here balked and put at fault. Man needs the new metal and seeks it with all his ingenuity, but the baffled chemist is obliged in old age to find companionship with the bankrupt aeronaut. Neither does the one fly nor the other find a way.

The nations are walking literally on a bed of metal more useful than iron and more beautiful than silver—walking and finding not, seeing without the ability to get. A large part of the surface of the earth is waiting to be fused in the interests of a higher and more beautiful civilization, and no discoverer leads the way. Man, hoping to find the way, sees suddenly above his head an electrical light. He beholds a stretched wire and hears a man talking from Salem to San Diego. He beholds a car flying across the plain at 90 miles the hour with no visible agent of propulsion. All these have come while he has been seeking the means of fusing a metal that ought in all reason to melt and pour out of the earth in a shining river at the slightest touch of science. The Age of Aluminium is retarded by that caprice of the civilized life which leads it into unreasoned places and holds it back for a century from the anticipated and longed for goal.

The whole system of locomotion is threatened with imminent revolution. The two horses, one of flesh and one of iron, one eating oats and the other coal, find their vocations going away together. Science threatens to burn their carcasses on the same pyre. Electricity offers itself as a locomotive force for the nations. The steam locomotive, vaunted emblem and token of the greatest of the centuries, finds itself at the close about to be relegated to the great ash heap of curiosities before which civilization stands laughing. But the thing is not yet certain. We cannot make haste to dig a grave for the locomotive. It may be that the twentieth century will still demand that heavy, clumsy, but very efficient brute whose office it has been for two generations to carry man and his products to the ends of the earth. The substitution of electricity for steam as a motive force on the great railways of the United States, which now seems so imminent, will be, if it come, the most marvelous single change that has ever occurred among the physics of the civilized life of man.

Oddly enough, the event is held back by one of the caprices of progress. The strength of the locomotive is in its imperfection. The application of steam to engineering is accompanied with an error which has cost civilization more dearly than any other flaw in her apparatus. The acceptance of electricity as the one great motive force is strongly impeded by a circumstance which, according to all logical deduction, ought long since to have been obviated. This circumstance lies in the application of heat, or rather in the evolution of heat and its economy in the production of power. Fully four-fifths of all the fuel of the world are thrown away. The 70,000,000 of people in the United States are burning up their own most precious resources with an absolute waste of more than 80 per cent of the whole. Victor Hugo chided the Parisians for sending annually through the sewers 25,000,000 of francs into the sea. What shall we say of the whole world shoveling coal into the roaring throats of 100,000,000 furnaces? There is not an engine anywhere—or ever was—that economizes more than 20 per cent of the fuel which it devours.

Sometimes progress performs the act of the fabled scorpion. It bends forward its scaly tail and stings itself to death. This act, not altogether rare in modern times, may be called the suicide of progress. The human is greatly perplexed, sometimes discouraged, with this phenomenon. At intervals the beneficent forces of civilization gather volume and run on till they become organic in some great result, and then the hinder part of the movement, bending over, plants a deadly dart in its own vitals.

The discovery of the coal oil fields within the present generation has powerfully affected the industrial life and somewhat modified the domestic life of the American people. Our institutions have given opportunity for monopoly to fix itself on the basis of this vast subterranean sea of wealth. The crust of the earth has been bored through in 10,000 places in order that the artesian streams might spring up for the lubrication and lighting and heating of the world. The several monopolies of the great industry combine themselves into one. Over this a single figure rises as the Emperor of Oil. He becomes the owner not only of man, but of nature. He makes geology his superintendent and has God for his silent partner. By and by he has $200,000,000 of wealth. All the other millionaires are below him. The princes and monarchs of all Christendom are delighted with the honor of his acquaintance. And he is a philanthropist. He wishes well to his kind. Perhaps he can afford to give away a little.

Glancing around the horizon of the world, the Emperor of Oil sees Chicago, that marvel of the century. There he will build a monument for the good of man. There he will endow a great university. Being modest, he will not accept its name, but he will furnish the resources for the highest development of the intellectual and moral powers of the people. By and by a friend of his, by cruelly oppressing and wronging his thousands of workmen, produces an insurrection by which the peace of the nation is disturbed. The under man, ground down, rises at last in revolt and shakes a clenched fist at the monopoly which for 30 years has double charged every passenger for his berth. Chicago is shaken with the tumult. In the philanthropic university the professor of economics, faithful to duty and truth, offers a modest word of criticism. He shows that there is a gas monopoly in the city, and that it is better policy for a city to supply its own people with gas and water. All the monopolies are at one when they are assailed. Chicago Gas looked over at the Emperor of Oil and said: "You have produced an institution which supports a man who has criticised me and Pullman. Put him out."

Presto! The thing is done. Professor Bemis is notified that while his services are appreciated the environment is not congenial to his work and to himself. His resignation is accepted, and the chair is filled with one who is presumably in sympathy with "the business interests of the country!" The oilfields of Ohio and Pennsylvania send up their floods of power in order that civilization may be promoted; in order that wealth may be accumulated; in order that a university may be founded and endowed; in order that the highest and best thought of that university—the head and brain of it, so to speak—may be stung to death with the bent up tail of the coal oil scorpion! It is one of the caprices of progress.

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

Plunger Pardridge Left No Will.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Edward Pardridge the board of trade plunger who died a few days ago, was worth $2,700,000 As there is no will the estate will be divided among the children of the deceased, the widow being allowed her share, one-third of the personal property and a life interest in one third of the realty. The children are: Williard and Frederick Pardridge, Laura Pardridge, Mrs. Price and Mrs. Leening.

British Whipped by Matabeles.

CAPETOWN, April 25.—Telegraphic communication with Buluwayo has been reopened for a time and then broken. The British have made a sortie in force, encountered large numbers of Matabeles, inflicted great loss upon them, suffered in return, were at one time in danger of annihilation and finally retreated.

A. P. A. Will Fight Bland.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—The A. P. A. will make a bitter fight on "Silver Dick" Bland in the event of an effort being made in the Chicago convention to nominate him for the presidency. It has leaked out that Mrs. Bland is a devout member of the Catholic church and has raised her children in that faith.

Women Killed by Robbers.

LA PLATA, Md., April 25.—The dead bodies of Mrs, Joseph Cocking and Miss Daisy Miller, her niece, and the unconscious form of Joseph Cocking have been found in the village store kept by the Cockings at Milltop, a hamlet near here. Robbery had been the incentive for the murders. Cocking will recover.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

CHICAGO, April 25.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs, easy, $3.25@3 80; cattle, dull; sheep, steady.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
Wheat.				
May ..	63½	63⅞	63⅛	63½
July ..	64⅝	65⅝	64⅝	64¾
Sept. ..	65⅝	65⅛	64¾	65⅛
Oats.				
May ..	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19¼
July ..	19⅞	19⅞	19¾	19¾
Corn.				
May ..	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29½
July ..	30⅝	30¾	30⅜	30⅝
Pork				
May ..	8 52	8 52	8 37	8 73
July ..	8 70	8 70	8 57	8 57
Lard.				
May ..	4 85	4 85	4 80	4 80
July ..	5 00	5 00	4 95½	4 95½

Cash Wheat 63½
" Corn 29⅛
" Oats 19
" Pork 8 37
" Lard 4 80

TOLEDO, April 25.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat, 70⅝.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, April 25, 1896.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old)	70
Rye, per bushel	40
Oats	20-22
Corn	30-32
Barley	45
Wool	8-10-12
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	4 00
Timothy Seed	$150-$1 80
Bran, per 100 lbs	80
Middlings, per 100 lbs	90
Hay	$13 00-15 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	16-18
Eggs, per dozen	8
Lard, per pound	7
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	06
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb	8
White beans, per bushel	$1 25 1 50
Potatoes	15
Onions	30
Apples	$1 00-1 25
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, April 23.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 77@78c; No 2 red, 76@77c; spring wheat, 75@c.

CORN—No yellow ear, 38½@38½c; No 2 shelled, 36@36¼c; high mixed shelled, 35@35½c, mixed ear, 33c

OATS—No 1 white, 26@26½c; No 2 do, 25½@26c; extra No. 3 white, 23½@24c; light mixed, 22½@23c

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $17 25@17.50; No 2 timothy, $16 25@16 50, mixed clover, $15.00@15.25, packing, $8 50@9 00, No 1 feeding prairie, $11 50@12.00; wagon hay, $18 00@19 00 for timothy.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 17@18c; Ohio fancy creamery, 14@16c; fancy country, roll, 11@12c; low grade and cooking, 7@8c

CHEESE—Fancy New York, full cream, large size, 9½@10c; New York flats, 10@10½c, fancy Ohios, 8½@9c; Wisconsin swiss, in tubs 14@14½c; limburger, 12½@13c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 13½@14c. Swiss, in square blocks, 13½@14c

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 10@11c; seconds, 9½@10c, goose eggs, 25@30c

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 65@70c per dair; live chickens, small, 50@55c; dressed chickens, 12@14c per pound; live ducks, 55@65c per pair, dressed, 13@16c; live turkeys, 11@12c per pound; dressed, 15@16c, live geese, 60@75c per pair

PITTSBURG, April 23.

CATTLE—Receipts light; demand light; market unchanged. We quote prices as follows: Prime, $4.45@4 45; good, $4 15@4 25, good butchers $3 90@4.10; rough fat, $3 00@3.75, bulls, stags and cows, $1.75@3.70, fresh cows and springers, $15@40.

HOGS—Receipts of hogs light today, demand good and prices 5 10c higher We would quote prices as follows, Prime medium weights $3.65@3 70, best Yorkers, $3 60@3 65, common to fair Yorkers and pigs, $3 50@3.55, heavy, $3 50@3.55, roughs, $2 25@3 00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply light; demand good, market active at unchanged prices. We quote prices as follows: Prime chip, $3.50@3 60; good, $3.40@3.50; fair, $3.10@3 25, common, $2.75@3 00, culls, $1.50@2 00, choice lambs, $4 20@4 40; common to good lambs, $3.80@4 00; spring lambs, $6 00@8 00, veal calves, $5.50@6.00; heavy and thin calves, $2.00@2 50

CINCINNATI, April 24.

HOGS—Market strong at $3.30@3 45 Receipts, 1,700 head shipments, 2,300 head

CATTLE—Market strong at $2.50@4.00. Receipts 300 head, shipments, 300 head

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep dull at $2.00@3 75 Receipts, 600 head, shipments, 300 head Lambs—Market steady at $3.50@4 75; spring lambs, $6.00@8 00

NEW YORK April 23

WHEAT—Spot market dull, quotations for lake and rail No 1, hard, 74c f. o. b. afloat

CORN—Spot market steady; No. 2, 36c elevator

OATS—Spot market steady: No. 2, 25½c.

CATTLE—No trading European cables quote American steers at 10@11c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 7½@8½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market active and higher Unshorn sheep, poor to prime, $3.00@4 50, clipped do, $3.25@3 85, unshorn lambs, common to choice, $4 75@5 65, clipped do, $4.25@4.90.

HOGS—Market lower at $3 75@4 15.

THE COMING STYLE.

Phone 162. Residence 131.

N. H. WILLIMAN

Funeral Director AND Furnisher

Calls promptly answered to all parts of city and country.

ALSO AGENT FOR

Domestic Standard
New Home Paragon
SEWING MACHINES,

Oils and Needles

Repairing of all kinds of Machines done on short notice. Lowest Prices on all.

41 South Erie St.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

Taking effect Dec. 8, 1895.

Going East.	No. 1.	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m	
Toledo.....Lv	7 55	1 05	7 45	.....
Oak Harbor	8 49	2 07	8 46	.....
Fremont	9 15	2 34	9 09	.....
Clyde	9 31	2 50	9 25	.....
Bellevue	9 44	3 10	9 45	.....
Monroeville	9 58	3 27	10 07	.....
Norwalk	10 13	3 41	10 21	.....
Wellington	11 05	4 35	11 10	.....
Spencer	11 20	4 51	11 25	.....
Lodi	11 36	5 08	11 44	.....
Creston	11 50	5 30	12 01 a	.....
Orrville	12 17 p	6 11	12 33	a. m.
Massillon	12 50	6 50	1 10	5 30
Navarre	1 28	.....	5 47	5 47
Valley Jct	2 05	.....	6 25	6 25
Canal Dover	2 40	.....	.....	.....
Marietta	7 05	.....	7 00	7 00
Sherrodsville	2 30	.....	7 14	7 14
Bowerston	2 45	.....	7 29	7 29
Scio	3 01	.....	7 44	7 44
Jewett	3 15	.....	8 39	8 39
Dillonvale	4 09	.....	.....	.....
Warrenton	4 25	.....	8 55	8 55
Brilliant	4 52	.....	9 37	9 37
Mingo Jct	5 00	.....	9 45	9 45
Steubenville	5 10	.....	9 55	9 55
Martin's Ferry	4 53	.....	9 28	9 28
Wheeling	5 05	.....	9 40	9 40

Going West.	No. 6	No. 8	No. 2*	No 4
	a. m.	p. m.		
Wheeling	8 30	6 30	.....	.....
Martin's Ferry	8 42	.....	.....	.....
Steubenville	8 15	.....	.....	.....
Mingo Jct	8 25	.....	.....	.....
Brilliant	8 33	.....	.....	.....
Warrenton	9 15	.....	.....	.....
Dillonvale	9 32	7	.....	.....
Jewett	10 25	8 3	.....	.....
Scio	10 39	8 47	.....	.....
Bowerston	10 53	9 05	.....	.....
Leesville	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherrodsville	11 08	9 22	.....	.....
N. Cumberland	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valley Jct	11 30	9 50	.....	.....
Navarre	12 12 p	10 30	a. m.	a. m.
Massillon	12 50	10 50	4 20	9 00
Orrville	1 28	4 58 a	4 58	9 42
Creston	2 05	5 45	5 45	10 15
Lodi	2 21	6 02	6 02	10 32
Spencer	2 38	6 19	6 19	10 50
Wellington	2 55	6 34	6 34	11 05
Norwalk	3 53	7 23	7 23	12 10 p
Monroeville	4 05	7 34	7 34	12 22
Bellevue	4 18	7 50	7 50	12 40
Clyde	4 30	8 05	8 05	1 08
Fremont	4 44	8 23	8 23	1 19
Oak Harbor	5 04	8 49	8 49	1 42
Toledo Ar	6 00	9 45	9 45	2 40

Huron Division.

From Norwalk	No. 10	From Huron	No. 9
	a. m.		p. m.
Norwalk Lv	5 32	Huron Lv	5 30
Milan	6 0	Milan	6 08
Huron Ar	6 3	Norwalk Ar	6 25

*Daily.—(Trains Nos. 2 and 9 daily.)
†Daily except Sunday.
‡Sunday only.

JAMES M. HALL,
Gen'l Pass. Agt.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry., Co

Time table in effect Nov, 24, 1895

North Bound	No. 4	6	8	2
Central Standard	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a m
Bellaire	6 00	12 25	8 40	.....
Bridgeport	6 15	12 40	4 00	.....
Uhrichsville	8 10	*2 33	6 00	5 28
New Philadelphia	8 28	2 53	6 17	5 48
Canal Dover	8 36	3 00	6 24	5 42
Justus	9 08	3 30	6 58	6 14
Massillon	9 25	8 45	7 10	6 30
Warwick	9 50	4 10	.....	6 54
Sterling	10 12	4 33	.....	7 15
Medina	10 37	5 00	.....	7 44
Lester	10 50	5 44	2 08	8 27
Grafton	11 07	6 08	2 21	8 40
Elyria	11 21	6 21	2 36	9 06
Lorain	11 35	6 35	2 50	9 18
Lester Junc	10 40	5 15	.....	7 55
Cleveland	11 50	*** 15	.....	9 00

South Bound.	1	3		
Valley Depot.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m
Lv. Cleveland	*7 20	1 00	.....	4 35
Lester Junc	8 22	2 00	.....	5 35
Lorain	7 00	1 05	9 50	4 10
Elyria	7 15	1 19	10 05	4 25
Grafton	7 32	1 36	10 21	4 44
Lester	8 22	2 00	10 40	5 35
Medina	8 51	2 00	.....	5 45
Sterling	8 57	2 36	.....	6 1
Warwick	9 20	2 58	.....	6 4
Massillon	9 47	8 22	6 00	7 10
Justus	10 05	8 39	6 45	7 2
Canal Dover	10 35	4 09	7 16	7 5
New Philadelphia	10 42	4 17	7 28	8 0
Uhrichsville	*11 2	4 52	7 44	8 2
Bridgeport	1 22	6 50	9 50	
Bellaire	1 37	7 05	10 10	

Passengers between Bridgeport, Martins Ferry and Wheeling take Wheeling Railway Street Car

*Daily, between Cleveland and Uhrichsville only Other trains daily except Sunday

Leave St. Clairsville for Bellaire 7:50 a. m 11:55 a. m., 3:05 p m St. Clairsville for Bridgeport 5:25 p.m Leave Bellaire for St. Clairsville 6:55 a m., 1:15 p. m. Bridgeport to St Clairsville 6:25 a. m.

For any information regarding our trains apply to any C. L. & W. ticket agent

W. R. WOODFORD,
General Manager

M. G. CARREL,
Gen'l Passenger Agent

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	9	3	5	11	11
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM
Pittsb'gh lv	*7 00	1 10	*6 00	5 00	*5 00
Beaver Falls	8 05	2 29	7 05	6 16	5 43
Columbiana		3 38		7 29	
Leetonia	9 12	3 45		7 35	
Salem	9 55	4 30	8 09	7 50	6 37
Alliance ar	9 55	4 30	8 30	8 20	6 55
Alliance lv		4 46	8 30	8 20	PM
Maxtmo		4 55		8 37	
Louisville		5 03		8 49	
Canton	10 26	5 2	9 02	9 05	
Massillon	10 39	5 40	9 15	9 22	
Lawrence		5 52		9 37	
Barton City		6 03		9 44	
Orrville	11 01	6 03	9 41	9 55	
Smithville		6 20		10 10	
Wooster	11 18	6 31	10 03	10 22	
Sterne		6 50		10 44	
Congress		6 51		10 55	
Shreve		7 0			
Johnsville		7 05			
Mohawk		7 13			
Crestline		7 30			
Bucyrus		7 41			
Galion		7 55			
Iberia		8 10			
Centerville		8 18			
Galion		8 27			
Prospect		8 37			
Marion		8 45			
Kenton		9 03			
Dola		9 20			
Forest		9 35			
Lima		9 45			
Delphos		10 00			
Van Wert		10 30			
Convoy		10 45			
Payne		10 54			
Paulding		11 08			
Antwerp		11 20			
Fort Wayne	ar	11 45			

Eastward.	2	4	6	8	10
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM
Fort Wayne	lv	2 15	3 30	7 45	8 30
Van Wert		2 18	3 34	6 46	
Lima		2 15	9 30	7 45	8 30
Cheyenne		3 11	4 19	8 55	9 09
Crestline		6 01	5 55	10 35	10 50
Bucyrus		6 40	12 20	11 00	11 15
Galion		6 54			11 28
Iberia		7 09			11 41
Centerville		7 18			11 51
Galion		7 30			12 03
Prospect		7 33			12 12
Marion		7 41			12 20
Kenton		8 03	1 22	12 14	12 42
Dola		8 15			12 55
Forest		8 30	1 45	12 38	1 10
Lima		8 37			
Delphos		8 45			1 30
Convoy		9 03	2 07	1 03	1 46
Paulding		9 20	2 25	1 21	2 05
Antwerp		9 35			2 20
Fort Wayne	ar	9 45			2 32
Alliance	ar	10 00	3 05	1 15	2 45
	lv	10 00	3 07	2 00	3 15
Deal		10 30	3 30	2 31	3 40
Crabapple		10 45		2 47	3 50
Carrollton		10 54		2 55	
Bayard		11 08	4 45	4 00	4 45
Bayard Falls		11 15	5 50	5 10	5 45
Pittsb'gh	ar	1 15	5 50	5 10	5 45
		AM	AM	PM	PM

	10	12	14	16
	PM	AM	PM	PM
Pittsb'gh lv	4 00	11 30	4 00	4 30
Beaver Falls	5 16	12 45	5 16	5 45
Columbiana	7 29	2 58	7 29	7 58
Leetonia	7 35	3 03	7 35	8 04
Salem	7 50	3 19	7 50	8 19
Alliance ar	8 20	3 50	8 20	8 50
Alliance lv	8 37	4 00	8 37	9 00
Maxtmo	8 49	4 12	8 49	9 12
Louisville	9 05	4 28	9 05	9 28
Canton	9 22	4 45	9 22	9 45
Massillon	9 37	5 00	9 37	10 00
Lawrence	9 44	5 07	9 44	10 07
Barton City	9 55	5 18	9 55	10 18
Orrville	10 10	5 33	10 10	10 33
Smithville	10 22	5 45	10 22	10 45
Wooster	10 44	6 07	10 44	11 07
Sterne	10 55	6 18	10 55	11 18
Congress		6 19		11 19
Shreve		6 28		11 28
Johnsville		6 36		11 36
Mohawk		6 42		11 42
Crestline		6 52		11 52
Bucyrus		7 06		12 06
Galion		7 20		12 20
Iberia		7 33		12 33
Centerville		7 41		12 41
Galion		7 48		12 48
Prospect		7 58		12 58
Marion		8 06		1 06
Kenton		8 24		1 24
Dola		8 42		1 42
Forest		8 57		1 57
Lima		9 07		2 07
Delphos		9 25		2 25
Van Wert		9 55		2 55
Convoy		10 10		3 10
Payne		10 25		3 25
Paulding		10 40		3 40
Antwerp		10 55		3 55
Fort Wayne	ar	11 30		4 30

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Meals. §Flag Stop

At Orrville connection is made with C. [illegible] trains leaving as follows: **Nos. 6, 8, 32** for Columbus at **Nos. 1, 6, 9, 15, 20, 31** and **32**. **Nos. 3** and **9** connect at Mansfield [illegible] trains over the Toledo Division for Lima and Toledo. **Nos. 4** and **8** connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

J. SLEPPY WOOD, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 4 and 15 between Pittsburgh and Chicago, Nos. 4 to Fillmore, Ind., where Nos. 4, 6, 8, 20 and 32 connect in Union Station for the West. Parlor Cars are run on Nos. 2 and 9 between Pittsburgh and Orrville, Nos. 4 and 8 between Pittsburgh and Alliance, Nos. 10 and 11 between Pittsburgh and Dark Faced Type indicates time from 12 midnight to 12 noon. Light faced type from 12 noon to 12 midnight.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

Taking Effect November 24, 1895

NORTH BOUND

	No. 14.	No. 4.	No. 8.	No. 10.
	a. M.	P.M	AM	P.M.
Massillon	5 35	5 10	11 30	3 30
Canton	5 55	5 35	PM 12 32	4 14
Akron	6 22	6 06	1 33	5 04
Cleveland	8 10	10 10	3 55	6 30

SOUTH BOUND

	No. 1	No. 3	No 5	No 15
	A. M	A M	P.M	P.M.
Cleveland	7 10	11 10	3 15	6 30
Akron	8 27	PM 12 03	4 25	7 31
Canton	9 41	1 16	5 39	8 40
Massillon	11 10	2 10	6 10	9 10

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
Ticket office, C. H. Rudolph's Jewelry Store No 21 East Main street

CANTON-MASSILLON ELECTRIC R. R.

Cars depart on standard time.

Regular trains between Massillon and Canton leave from city clock hourly, from 5:30 o'clock a. m. to 10:30 o'clock p. m. Trains returning leave Canton on the half hours from 5:30 o'clock a. m. until 10:30 o'clock p. m.

F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt.
Massillon, O

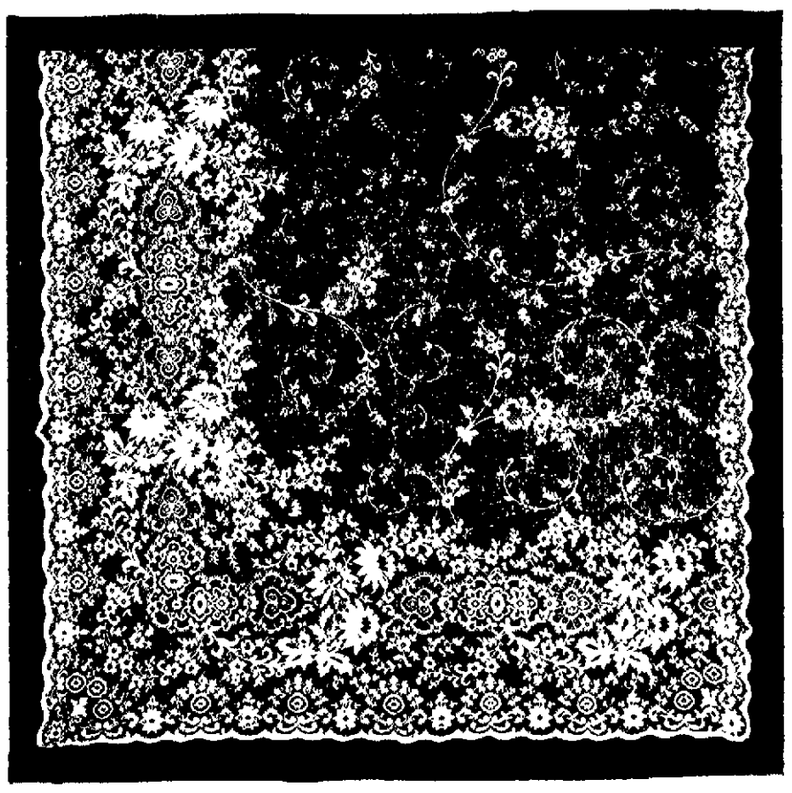
Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials *Name Paper* Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square Phila., Pa.

OUR LACE CURTAIN SALE!



Opened Saturday with a Rush

Never before seen at such a sale. Quite a number were closed out; more will go this week. No trouble to show them. They are all displayed throughout the store, with price on.

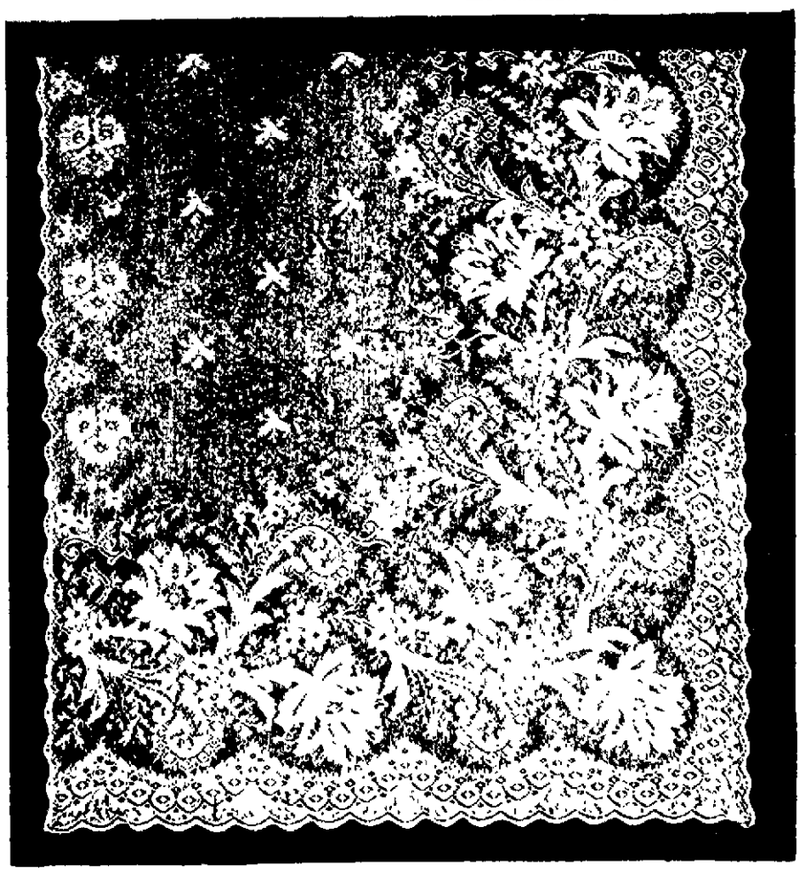
Ask to be Shown Our Leaders, at 75c, $1.00 and $1.10 per pair.

We also have a large line of Curtain and Draping Goods by the yard.

CRONE'S

New Dry Goods Store.

No. 1 W. Main St., Next to the Canal.



$3.50 A PAIR.

$1.35 A PAIR.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Annie Austin is spending a few days with friends in Cleveland.

Prof. Richard Griffith, of Akron, is the guest of Thomas Brown and family.

The death of Jonathan Miller, of Three Rivers, Mich., brother of Samuel Miller, of this city, is reported.

Dr. J. P. Penberthy has been elected by the infirmary directors to look after outside relief work in Perry township.

Among the recent converts to the ranks of the wheelmen is the Rev. E. L. Kemp. Thus far he is the only local clerical rider.

There will be no bicycle races at the fair grounds on the Fourth of July. This is a pointer for the Massillon Cycle Club to think about.

Edward J. Critchfield and Miss Florence Welch were quietly married Wednesday evening at the residence of the Rev. E. P. Wise, in East Oak street.

Fannie Hershberger, of Osnaburg township, assigned on Friday afternoon to W. S. Earsman. The assets are estimated at $3,500 and the liabilities at $3,000.

The May dance planned for next Friday evening at the Massillon Club, is now certain to take place. It will probably be the last event of the kind until cold weather comes again.

The Rev. E. L. Kemp is not the only clerical bicycle rider in Massillon, after all. The Rev. E. P. Wise is a good wheelman and the Rev. T. F. Mahon is also able to hold his own on any bicycle.

The Knights and Ladies of Honor state that it will be impossible to tender individual invitations to all their friends for their dance on April 29, and they request that this be considered a general invitation to the same.

Sanitary Policeman Fred Hose says that as warm weather advances he is more determined to enforce the health ordinances. Mrs. George Castleman was fined $5 and costs, Friday afternoon, for the violation of one of them.

Brakeman Steward, of a C., L. & W. local crew was instantly killed Saturday morning at Grafton. He attempted to step on the pilot of a moving engine and was thrown under the wheels. Steward was unmarried and resided in Steubenville.

The Rev. Duncan MacGregor, of Philadelphia, Pa., will lecture at Bucher's, Friday, May 8th. His subject will be a reply to Col Ingersoll's lecture on "The Foundations of Faith" Dr. MacGregor had a stenographer at Col. Ingersoll's recent lecture.

Henry Ream and Miss Mary Johnson, both well known young people in this city, were married Thursday evening by the Rev. E. P. Wise. They left at 7:30 for Canal Fulton, where they will spend a few days among friends, after which they will return and reside in Massillon.

Vice President Cameron Miller, of the U. M. W. of A, after spending the past week with his family west of town, left Saturday morning for the Danville coal field in Illinois, where he will do missionary work among the non-union miners at that place.

Gilbert N. Porter has received word from the postmaster of a small village in Clermont county that his daughter Mamie, who disappeared from her home in this city two years ago, is now residing at that place. Mr. Porter will probably leave for Clermont county the latter part of the week.

The plans are now complete for the improvement of the Armory. An addition to the stage, with a loft 70 feet from floor to ceiling is provided, and a new and large stage opening is designed. Seats on a properly inclined floor are to be added, and a handsome balcony constructed. There are also a number of other changes not here mentioned.

Mrs. Sarah Jones, who resides in Weber street, was standing at the head of a cellarway Friday afternoon, when she was suddenly overcome by dizziness and before any of the members of the family could reach her had fallen down the steps. She was unconscious for some time afterward and, although no bones are broken, it is feared that owing to her advanced age internal complications may arise.

The second room ball club of St. Joseph's school defeated the third room club 28 to 11 the other day. Members of the two clubs are as follows: Leo Braun, manager and c, Michel Anen p, Thomas Naalen s s, Albert Snalabach 1b, Herron Maloy 2b, Edward Gannon 3b, Fred Miller l f; Keenhen, manager, Joe Priest c, L. F. Macguire p, C. Smith 1b, L. Wernet 2b, C. Waltz 3b, F. Bast l f, O. Heimann r f.

John Hemingway, who for the past two months has made his home with his brother, Harry Hemingway, in Dielhenn street, died Friday evening, of consumption. Mr. Hemingway was 45 years of age, and came to Massillon from Georgetown, Conn., a few weeks ago. He is survived by a sister and two brothers, the latter being Thomas and Harry Hemmingway, of this city. The funeral will be held from the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hemingway Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. Hicks Brown gave a card party Friday evening, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Steese, Mr. and Mrs. Amasa Clarke and Miss Steese, of Boston. Thirteen tables were occupied and nothing remained undone to make the event thoroughly delightful. Progressive euchre was played, and when scores were compared Miss Russell was found to be one of the winners and Mr. Edward Steese the other. Miss Russell's trophy was a handsome silver mounted bottle, and Mr. Steese's a pair of silver backed military brushes.

DISTURBING RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

There has been some very unbecoming conduct on the part of some boys who seem to think it great sport to peep into open windows or throw grains of corn or sand against them. Sometimes they whistle or yell outside, or come in for a few minutes then leave in a body. Parents ought to know where their boys are when not at home, and what they are doing. This is a friendly warning to such mischief makers, and if the church on West Main street is longer disturbed by such petty annoyances, the offenders may find themselves under arrest and fined or imprisoned. A caution to the wise ought to be sufficient. ***

CONCERNING THE SCHOOLS.

What Teachers are Doing—Questions They are Answering.

The Massillon city teachers' examination will be held in the high school room Friday afternoon and Saturday, May 15 and 16. T. H. Smith, E. A. Jones and L. L. Nave are the examiners.

The teachers and pupils of the Bixler school in Bethlehem township held a pleasant reunion on Saturday, April 11. May 15, 1897, is the time agreed upon for the next reunion.

All measures contemplating any material change in the present school laws of Ohio have been defeated in the General Assembly.

J. H. Focht has been re-elected superintendent of the Canal Fulton schools.

Stark county teachers to the number of 185 have paid the O. T. R. C. fee for the present year. The dues of 21 delinquents of last year have also been received. Persons who have completed the course for the thirteenth year, will please report to J. W. Gillam, Corresponding Secretary, Navarre, O., and receive certificates.

Below are the questions used by the county examiners at Canton on April 11:

ARITHMETIC.

A merchant asked 25 per cent. more for his goods than they cost him. but at last sold them at a reduction of 10 per cent. from his asking price, thus realizing $3.825 profit; what was the cost of the goods?

A man's income is $2,560, and 7 per cent of his expenses equals 25 per cent. of what he saves; how much does he save?

A and B together own $98.04. If they buy sugar at 9 cents per pound, B can buy 98 pounds more than A; how many pounds can each buy?

What are the linear dimensions of a rectangular box whose capacity is 65,910 cubic feet, the length, breadth and width being to each other as 5, 3 and 2?

A and B each sold a house for $1,800; A gained 20 per cent., B lost 20 per cent.; what was the difference in the cost of the houses?

A horse was tied by a rope 52 feet long, fastened to the top of a stake 20 feet high; find the area over which he can graze.

My agent sold 1,000 bushels of rye and invested the proceeds in leather, charging 3 per cent. for selling and 4 per cent. for buying; his commission was $56; how much did he get per bushel for the rye?

Yesterday I was in longitude 86° 18′ W. and set my watch; today the sun is on the meridian at 36 minutes past 11 o clock by my watch; what is my longitude?

How many cubic inches in 24 gal 3 qt. 1 pt. 2½ gi of water?

A and B buy 200 head of sheep for $500 A pays $300 and B $200; each keep 50 sheep and they sell the remainder at $4 a head; how should they divide the money?

GRAMMAR.

What are the relations of the grammarian and of the lexicographer to language?

What are the best modes of acquiring facility in the use of language?

What is a false syntax? How should it be traced in school?

What is the office of the compound personal pronoun? Illustrate.

Give sentences to exemplify:

(a) Attricute complement.
(b) Object complement.
(c) Objective complement.

Diagram: "Whatever can be known of earth, we know."

Sneered Europe's wise men, in their snail shell curled.

Parse "whatever" and "curled."

HISTORY.

What were the provisions of the treaty of 1763?

Tell the ways a bill introduced into Congress may become a law.

What had each of the following to do with bringing about the Civil war: "Cotton Gin," "Nullification Acts," "Annexation of Texas"?

Name the five men whom you consider the greatest American statesmen. The five greatest American writers.

What were Jefferson's views of the federal constitution? Alexander Hamilton's?

Arrange, in order of time, the following battles of the Revolution, and tell who were the commanders in each: Saratoga, Camden, Bunker Hill, Brandywine, Princeton.

What was the principal center of early settlement in the colonies for (a) the Huguenots, (b) the Catholics, (c) the Presbyterians, (d) the Episcopalians, (e) the Quakers?

How did Texas come into the Union? Who was the author of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill? Of the Tariff Law of 1833?

GEOGRAPHY.

Is Detroit or Cleveland the higher above sea level? Why do you say so?

Upon what waters are the following cities: Venice, London, Duluth, Vicksburg, Philadelphia, Vienna, Chattanooga, Omaha, Vera Cruz and Rio Janeiro?

Describe the Cordilleras.

What is the difference between waves and tides?

What is meant by the tropical region?

Describe a river by telling where it rises, the direction it flows, and where it empties.

Bound Kansas and Alabama.

Give the principal products of Ohio.

Name and locate a principal city in each grand division.

What can you say of Cuba?

A CHANCE FOR ASTON.

The Circuit Court Grants Stay of Sentence.

It is the belief of many residents of Carrollton that Dick Aston will yet escape being sent to the penitentiary. The circuit court at Youngstown, granted, on Wednesday, a suspension of Aston's sentence in consequence of the efforts of the latter's attorneys The case will speedily be appealed. The outlook for Aston is brighter now than it has been at any time since his arrest. Carrolltonians feel confident that the circuit court will reverse the decision of the court of common pleas.

Dr. Thomas's Electric Oil has cured hundreds of cases of deafness that were supposep to be incurable. It never fails to cure earache.

MASSILLON'S HOSPITAL

The Architects Tell of the Work to be Done.

CONSTRUCTION SOON TO BEGIN.

The Two Large Hospital Buildings, Four Cottages, Water Tower and Much Other Work to be Done This Summer—Letter from the Architects.

Answering a recent inquiry from THE INDEPENDENT, Messrs. Yost & Packard, architects of the Massillon state hospital for insane, write as follows: "The legislature has made an appropriation to the amount of $300,000 for the next two years, to be expended in building. At a recent meeting of the board it was decided to go ahead and erect two large fire proof buildings—hospitals—capable of accommodating 125 patients each. These buildings will be two of the largest and most important on the ground, and will be located on the two extreme high points of the site. The trustees also contemplate erecting four cottages capable of accommodating fifty patients each. They expect to extend the lateral tunnels, finish up the buildings already enclosed, put in heating, lighting and power plant, build the water tower, and put in a complete water system, and also sewers. This will put the institution in shape to open for 500 patients early in 1898. The next two years will be the most important in the building of the hospital."

AN INIQUITY CONDONED.

The Supreme Court Sustains an Outrage Against the Public.

The supreme court at Columbus has decided against Z. T Shoemaker and others, who represented the Massillon board of trade in the action brought to restrain the county of Stark from paying $6,666 66, a balance which the commissioners proposed to pay as a bonus, to the city of Canton for the construction of a e wer system.

The county commissioners made a contract with William Dannemiller and William Volkman, representing the city council, to pay the $10,000 as the county's share for constructing a sewer. One-third of this amount, $3,333 33, has already been paid. The suit was brought to prevent the payment of anything further, and Judge McCarty decided against the city. It was claimed that the commissioners had no legal right to make such a contract, but that the city had a right to charge the county simply the same amount per foot front that other people were assessed. The Massillon people contended that the system of paying for the sewer must be made uniformly, and that one party could not be charged per foot front and another party assessed by benefits. The lower court granted an injunction.

The case then went to circuit court. Judge Jenner and the circuit court did not concur in the opinion of the lower court. Judge Jenner, in delivering the opinion of the circuit court, said: "If the city council had said that the sewer was about to be built and that $10,000 would be the county's share, and an agreement was given by the commissioners that they would pay $10,000, that would certainly be legal. The facts seem to be that after making the contract with the county, it was agreed by the council to assess the cost per foot front on other property."

The case was taken to the supreme court by the contending parties, and, as stated, the opinion held by Judge Jenner was sustained. That makes it final, and the county of Stark must now pay to the city of Canton the remaining $6,666.66, which is due, together with interest, which will run it up to nearly $8,000.

BOUND TO BE TRULY GREAT.

George M. Schilling on His Way to San Francisco.

George M. Schilling, who claims to be equally famous as a pedestrian, hurdler and hop, step and jump artist, arrived in town Saturday morning. Schilling was attired in sweater and trunks, and the satchel which hung by his side bore the inscription, "Walking from Pittsburg to San Francisco and back." Mr. Schilling said that he left Pittsburg at 10 o'clock Monday morning, walks about thirty miles a day on a average, and at the present time is several hours ahead of time Of course this is all very clear to Mr. Schilling, but there are some Massillonians who do not quite understand how even a professional can average thirty miles a day for five days when the distance is only 110 miles. Yet Mr. Schilling says it is a great record and the completion of this wonderful trip is bound to create a sensation in the sporting world.

When Schilling left Pittsburg he was accompanied by a large St. Bernard dog which he promised the Ellsworth Athletic Club, of which he is a member, to bring back alive together with $1,000, which he expects to make along the route by selling photographs and other articles. The dog, he said, was injured in the heavy hail storm in the East, several days ago, and he was forced to leave it behind.

Schilling stated that he is not taking this trip on a wager, but merely to demonstrate that it can be done in ten months and incidentally break a record or two, to say nothing of the notoriety it will bring him.

Shilling had been in town probably an hour when another man attired in a similar manner and accompanied by a weary looking dog, joined him, and together they went to the Mill street park, where they spent the greater part of the morning, the chief objects of interest to a crowd of small boys and a few curious citizens. The latest arrival said his name was J. W. Jones and that he is the champion pedestrian of the world and has been for five years. At present he is on his way to San Francisco, and by walking the entire distance there and back to New York city inside of 12 months, he expects to win a wager of $10,000 one half of which will be presented to him if he wins. His backer is Richard K. Fox and the bet was made with a certain sporting gentleman known to the fraternity as "Silver Dollar" Smith. Jones left New York on April 1 and since then he declares he has been traveling at an average of 55½ miles a day, although the entire distance is only something like 555 miles.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

Numerous Bills Become Laws by Passing In Each House.

COLUMBUS, April 25.—Bills were passed in the senate as follows:

House bill to provide for the abandonment of the Walhonding canal.

House bill authorizing the governor to make a conveyance of a part of the Eggleston avenue property to the Pennsylvania Railroad company.

House bill attaching penalties to the harboring of children from 4 to 16 years old in houses of ill-fame.

For the regulation of the manufacture of flour and meal products.

House bill allowing Ohio railroad companies which consolidate to issue bonds in excess of capital stock.

House bill to compel the introduction of fire protection on passenger trains operated within and throughout the state of Ohio.

House bill to provide a road fund in townships where oil wells are located or may hereafter be located.

House bill allowing infirmary authorities to pay the expenses of deaf and dumb persons at the state institution in Columbus.

Bills were passed in the house as follows:

Senate bill applying the Burns law, which provides that no money shall be expended, unless in the municipal treasury, to counties.

Senate bill providing that estates shall pay the premium of the administrator or guardian's bond.

Amending section 4438 so as to fix the size of the standard barrel.

Senate bill providing that railroads shall carry bicycles for passengers as baggage.

Senate bill providing that counties may provide depositories for public monies.

Senate bill providing that where line fences adjoin a stream, floodgates shall be erected jointly by property owners.

Fell From a Bridge.

DAYTON, O., April 25.—Henry Reinmiller, a resident of Troy, O., while crossing the D. and M. bridge over Mad river, fell 18 feet into the water. Although severely stunned, Reinmiller swam to shore, and fell exhausted on the bank. He was subsequently discovered by a policeman and sent to St. Elizabeth's hospital. He received severe injuries to his spine.

Morton Signs a Racing Bill.

ALBANY, April 25.—Governor Morton has signed the bill permitting racing associations to build enclosures on their tracks where betting may be conducted and perfecting the racing law in various ways.

Negro Hanged Legally In Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, April 25.—Marshal Anderson, colored, has been hanged at Malvern, Ark. He was convicted of killing Tom Hanson, his wife's brother.

WOOD DENIES GUILT.

Says He Did Not Aid In Pearl Bryan's Ruin.

HE POSSESSED GUILTY KNOWLEDGE

Perfectly Aware of Her Relations With Jackson and Helped Arrange the Trip That Ended In Her Death — Trial at Newport, Ky.

NEWPORT, Ky., April 25.—Will Wood, the friend and correspondent of Jackson, once charged with complicity in the murder of Pearl Bryan, but since released by nolle prosequi, has been giving his testimony in the trial of Scott Jackson at Newport, Ky. The mother of Pearl Bryan was put on the stand to testify to the disposition of her daughter. It is evidently a part of the policy of the prosecution to show the youthfulness, trustfulness and inexperience of the murdered girl.

The defense revealed the part of its policy while Will Wood was on the stand, which will be to break down the character of that witness by showing that he, by his own confession to persons, whose depositions the defense has, was himself improperly intimate with Pearl Bryan.

In his testimony in regard to his analysis of the contents of the dead girl's stomach, Dr. Crane showed that he had tested for every possible poison, mineral and vegetable, which could be obtained in Cincinnati and finding none in the stomach, except such as were contained in the embalming fluid, except cocaine

The cross-examination of the negro bartender, Allen Jones Johnson, was continued. He identified the girl's dress and hat as that worn by the young girl brought into the wineroom by Scott Jackson on the Friday night, Jan. 31, before the dead body was found. Dave Wallingford, the proprietor of that saloon, corroborated his testimony.

A wave of low murmurs ran over the room when Will Wood took the witness stand. He stated the intimacy of his friendship for Scott Jackson during his stay of nearly a year in Green Castle. He also admitted that he had introduced Jackson to his second cousin, Pearl Bryan, and that since Jackson's departure last October from Green Castle to Cincinnati, that he had kept up a correspondence with him and that letters from Jackson to him personally were destroyed by him according to Jackson's request. The part of the story already told about the share he took in bringing Pearl Bryan to Cincinnati, to have a criminal operation performed, he corroborated. He said that Jackson's letters to him in October and November were inquiries about Pearl Bryan's condition and he repeated the story of the prescription sent by Jackson for the relief of Pearl Bryan, which was never filled.

The most thrilling part of his story was that in which he said that Jackson, while visiting Green Castle during the Christmas holidays vacation him to Pearl Bryan's home prescription from her, desti told Wood it would be dange if he should get into trouble also told Wood the only re was an abortion; that it was he could do it himself if he l struments. On Jan. 24, 1 ceived a letter from Jackson cinnati requesting Pearl Brya to Cincinnati and be relieve showed the letter to Pearl that read it and asked witness would you do if you were me?" ness answered: "Decide for yo The next day, which was Sa Jan. 25, she told Wood she wa to Cincinnati on Monday, Jan. saw her off on Monday, assiste the train and that was the last h her.

In the cross-examination t tions indicated that the def testimony from William J. G Green Castle, Ed Hunt of Ind William Irvine of Green Ca Ohmer Newhouse also of Gree showing, in the form of de that Wood had boasted to them improper intimacy with Pearl B This questioning was to lay the fo tion for the depositions of these sons in the defense. Wood posi denied every statement of the d tions. Some of the depositions a ft to appear literally in print.

Authorities In a Muddle.

PORTSMOUTH, O., April 25 —Th county authorities have char white elephant in the person Schneller, who was recently for forgery. The jury decided insane but the probate court a corps of insanity experts have de he is an epileptic. He cannot be to the epileptic hospital until he b cleared of the indictment, a authorities are at sea in their e disentangle the muddle.

SMALL OHIO HAPPENINGS.

Upper Sandusky is to have a new c house

The Thompson Oil Company struc on the Riley farm, near Cutler

Ariel lodge, Independent Order Fellows, dedicated their new $25,000 ple and opera house at Gallipolis.

Peter Evandoll of Marietta was f injured at Portsmouth by a prematu plosion of dynamite at the new ba park

Prof Frank Kimmel, principal public schools at Deerfield, has be rested on a charge of criminal int with one of his pupils, Bessie Moore 16 years. Kimmel is married and a c member

Jacob Snell of Wooster has filed s divorce from his wife, alleging willf sence This is his second suit Th was followed by a series of crimes a almost successful attempt was ma assassinate Snell

Mrs Mary Miner of Kenton, wh sent to the penitentiary for ten yea January as accessory to the murd William Rumbaugh, was remanded for a new trial, pleaded guilty to as and was sentenced to three month the county jail.

John C Lewis, Jacob Cooper and W iam Sly of Portsmouth, who were arre and imprisoned by Deputy United St Marshals Heller and Rucker for refus to surrender sawlogs caught floating the river, will each sue the deputies their bondsmen for $20,000 damages, al ing false imprisonment.

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